



making sense of heritage

Shrewton Steam Laundry, High Street, Shrewton, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief and
Historic Building Record

Planning Reference: 14/01417/FUL
Ref: 104590.03
January 2014



**Shrewton Steam Laundry,
High Street,
Shrewton,
Wiltshire**

**Archaeological Watching Brief and
Historic Building Record**

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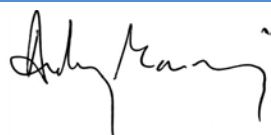
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**Shrewton Steam Laundry,
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Rattue and Griffiths Ltd, to carry out an archaeological watching brief and historic building recording during the demolition of structures on site and initial groundworks.

An initial photographic survey was undertaken in June 2014 in advance of groundworks and the subsequent watching brief was carried out in September 2014 during the excavation of foundations.

There appeared to be a high level of disturbance from previous development. No significant archaeological features or material were identified during the watching brief, although a number of modern cess pits/cisterns were noted, together with evidence for a number of natural features, which appear to be associated with springs.



Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Rattue and Griffiths Ltd and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to John Rattue in this regard. The project was monitored by Clare King, on behalf of Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service.

The historic building survey and fieldwork sections of this report were undertaken by Rosemary Thornber, Mike Heaton and Ray Kennedy respectively and the illustrations prepared by Karen Nichols and Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Manning.



Shrewton Steam Laundry, High Street, Shrewton, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief and Historic Building Record

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Rattue and Griffiths Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief and Historic Building Record of the Shrewton Steam Laundry, High Street, Shrewton, Wiltshire SP3 4BZ.
- 1.1.2 The work was commissioned to satisfy an existing archaeological condition as part of a planning application (ref: 14/01417/FUL) submitted in February 2014, which was approved in April 2014, for the demolition of the existing buildings and the subsequent construction of nine residential buildings and associated parking and landscaping.
- 1.1.3 In granting permission for the planning application, Wiltshire County Council (WCC) asked for certain conditions to be satisfied prior to the commencement of the conversion works to ensure that the laundry buildings were adequately recorded, and that historic information was not destroyed as part of the development process.

The archaeological condition (Condition 4) attached to the planning approval required that:

No development shall commence (including demolition of existing buildings) within the proposed development site until:

A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should including on-site work and off-site work, such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and that the approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.

- 1.1.4 The Site lies on the edge of the historic core of the medieval settlement at Shrewton. Work within the general area around the Site has produced significant evidence of archaeological activity, and there was the potential for the survival of archaeological features in-situ. In addition, the historic nature of the former laundry building has been noted as being of interest.
- 1.1.5 Wiltshire County Council requested a watching brief be undertaken during the demolition phase of the works and for the buildings to be recorded to *Level 1* as defined in the document: *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006). The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which was issued by Wessex Archaeology in May 2014



1.2 Site location

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises a 0.13ha irregular parcel of land which lies immediately to the west of the junction of the High Street and the B3086 London Road. The Site is bounded to the north by The Hollow road, with residential buildings to the west and south (**Figure 1**). The Site is currently occupied by the former steam laundry building and other associated buildings, all in a poor condition, and a works yard. The Site lies immediately to the east of the River Till.
- 1.2.2 The Site is situated within a flat area at a height of approximately 85m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Much of the underlying geology below the Site comprises Head deposits of clay, silt sand and gravel contained within the narrow limits of the river's flood plain (British Geological Survey website).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Site lies within the archaeologically rich landscape of Salisbury Plain and there is a moderate to good potential for the survival of prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains.
- 2.1.2 The chalk downlands of Salisbury Plain and its river valleys is an area of outstanding archaeological survival in which the material remains of Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval and military activity survive in conditions and concentrations unequalled elsewhere in Britain.
- 2.1.3 Within the immediate vicinity of the village are Neolithic and Bronze Age burial landscape and funerary monuments; a Late Iron Age and early Romano-British settlements and cemetery at Maddington Farm; extensive water meadow systems of 17th century origin and the extensive remains of late 18th – early 20th century military training and infrastructure.
- 2.1.4 Most of those archaeological sites are on the summits or slopes of the downs, but recent work at West Amesbury and within the valley floor of the Avon catchment generally demonstrate that high quality prehistoric and Post-medieval archaeological remains of exceptional significance survive within the water-bearing gravels and silts of the valley floors and their associated network of springs.
- 2.1.5 The village is of pre-Conquest medieval origin, referred to as one of the *Wintreburne* manors in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 and, as such, is likely to have had a Romano-British or late Iron Age origin. It is distinct in having several nuclei, and it is likely that these developed as settlement 'tithings' during the Middle Ages, becoming joined in the 18th century. The Site of the laundry is understood to have commenced as a brewery in the mid-19th century before conversion to a laundry in 1917.

2.2 Laundry Background

19th Century

- 2.2.1 The Site was originally built in the late 19th century as a brewery, taking its water from the River Till through a well set in the floor of the main building.

20th Century

- 2.2.2 The Site was converted into a steam laundry in 1917 and may have continued to utilise the well water for this purpose. A horizontal axle fitted with several wheels was used to

power the laundry machinery. Each wheel would have been fitted with a belt to drive each machine.

- 2.2.3 By the mid-1980s the laundry held business contracts with the military camps on Salisbury Plain for the cleaning and pressing of dress uniforms, working overalls, plus linen and bedding used by the various messes in the area, as well as offering its services to members of the public (www.bbc.co.uk). The Shrewton Steam Laundries closed in 2011.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological works was to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains and to investigate and record these within the constraints of the proposed ground works. Further aims are listed below:

- *To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits, within the Site that may be disturbed by groundworks*
- *If significant archaeological features or deposits are located or the potential for their survival, then the watching brief would establish the most appropriate location for subsequent excavation*
- *Both the initial watching brief and subsequent excavation, where possible, would confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area impacted, and*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, particularly with reference to the known Romano-British features and finds found in the immediate and wider area.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 The watching brief and historic building recording was conducted according to the agreed WSI (WA 2014) and comprised the initial photographic recording of the existing buildings and the monitoring of the groundworks within the Site (**Figure 2**).
- 3.2.2 All potential features and deposits of possible archaeological origin were partially excavated to ascertain their nature and function and were fully recorded using WA's *pro forma* record sheets. All deposits were assigned a unique number and soil descriptions were based on the *Soil Science Handbook*.
- 3.2.3 A full photographic record was maintained using digital photography. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and general context of the principle features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.
- 3.2.4 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance: archaeological watching brief (revised 2014a)*, the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines "*Conservation Guideline No 2*" and the Museums and Galleries Commissions "*Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)*". All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date.



3.2.5 Environmental sampling followed the English Heritage (EH) guidelines *Environmental Archaeology, a guide to theory and practice methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (EH 2011, 2nd Edition) and the Wessex guidelines for Environmental Sampling.

4 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The principal aim of the project, as set out in the brief was to provide a basic visual record (English Heritage *Level 1*) of these former laundry buildings, which will be subject to demolition, so they are 'preserved by record'.

4.1.2 The building recording exercise was carried out by Rosemary Thornber, Senior Heritage Consultant from Wessex Archaeology on 10th June 2014.

4.2 Photographic record

4.2.1 Digital photography was carried out using a Canon PowerShot G10 digital camera with a 14 megapixel capability. General views, as well as details of significant features, were taken of the buildings on the Site. A selection of these images has been used to illustrate this report.

4.3 Drawn record

4.3.1 No drawn record was made of the buildings; however a plan of the location of the recorded buildings and direction of the selected images is presented within the report (**Figure 1**).

4.4 Historic Building Record

4.4.1 The Site comprises a complex of five main buildings adjoining one another which form an irregular T in plan (numbered **1-5** on the Site plan (**Figure 1**)). The head of the T borders The Hollow. Two separate structures (numbers 6 and 7, **Figure 1**) are located in the south-east corner of the Site adjacent to The Old Bakery.

Building 1

4.4.2 Building 1 is located at the north-east corner of the Site and its east and north sides border the High Street and The Hollow and measures approximately 13m by 10.5m in plan (**Plates 1-3**). At time of survey (June 2014) only the ground floor shell of the building remains. The surviving walls stand approximately 2.20m high. The upper floors were removed at some point after July 2009 due to the structural collapse of a brick chimney stack from storm damage.

4.4.3 The structure, as it survives, comprises cobb walls, rendered in white painted plaster, supported on a brick plinth wall laid in English bond, rendered in plaster and painted black. The walls are capped with plastic sheeting. The east wall contains two windows, each approximately 1m wide. The south window has timber framed 6-up, 6-down sashes whereas the north window is a two light window, each light comprising 4-up, 4-down sashes. The south wall of the building is almost entirely obscured by vegetation and demolition rubble, but appears to also be of part brick, part cobb construction.

Building 2

4.4.4 Building 2 (**Plates 4-7**) is a tall single storey structure located on the north side of the Site between buildings 1 and 3. Its north wall borders The Hollow. It measures approximately 8m (north side) by 4.1 to 5.2m (west and east sides respectively), with an approximate



area of 33.5m². The south side of the building is kinked in plan with sections measuring approximately 3.6m and 3.5m (west and east respectively). The building is sub-divided into a north and south room. The latter forms a corridor into building 3.

- 4.4.5 The north wall of the building is cobb above a brick wall, which may be contiguous with the north wall of building 1. There is a two light timber framed window at ground floor level. At the east end of the building, the upper part of the wall is constructed of timber weatherboarding with a plank and batten type door above a stone sill. Above the door and weatherboarding there is a horizontal hatch. The hatch pivots at the base and is fixed with tapered strap hinges.
- 4.4.6 The east and south walls are formed from corrugated metal sheets with an opening in the east end of the south wall to provide access. An internal wall aligned east-west is comprised of several phases and materials. At its east end, it is constructed of cobb above a brick and flint plinth wall. Several irregular courses of flint are interspersed with single courses of brick (one laid in header one, one in stretcher) with single bricks randomly placed within the flint courses. There is a timber framed doorway into the north room set within a brick surround, however west of the door the wall has been repaired using cement blocks. West of the cement blocks is a tall section of cobb wall that adjoins the east wall of building 3.
- 4.4.7 The roof of building 2 north room is hipped at the west end and comprises timber roof trusses clad in stone tiles. The catslide roof over the south room has a timber frame clad in corrugated iron.

Building 3

- 4.4.8 Building 3 (**Plates 8-11**) is located at the north side of the site and adjoins building 2. It housed the machinery for the laundry, some fitting survive in-situ. It measures approximately 8m x 19m. There is a slight change of alignment in the north walls of buildings 2 and 3. The latter is a brick wall painted black at low level to match the plinth of buildings 1 and 2. The majority of the wall is painted white and appears to be laid in English bond. The building is a tall single storey structure with a pitched roof supported on a crown post truss with raking struts and clad in corrugated iron sheets. The north side of the roof is fitted with roof lights whereas the south side has a dormer window.
- 4.4.9 The north wall has four high level window openings, three of which have top opening casements. There are two small openings at low level that are closed by horizontally sliding shutters internally. There is also a high level window in the south elevation but its form was not visible.
- 4.4.10 The west wall of the building is clad in corrugated metal sheets, with a small roofed vent at high level. There are also windows at high and low level in this wall but the latter are blocked.
- 4.4.11 Internally, the building forms a single room with access on its east side into the north and south rooms of building 2, access to the west into building 5 and access to the south into building 4. The opening into building 4 is subdivided into three with a steel lintel supported on one steel I-beam and one brick column. The north wall has a series of brackets fixed at high level that would have supported a horizontal drive shaft fitted with a series of wheels. Belts would have been fitted to the wheels to drive machinery below. Part of the shaft with four wheels survives in-situ at the west end of the building.



Building 4

- 4.4.12 Building 4 (**Plates 12-19**) occupies the centre of the Site, south of building 3. Similarly to building 3 it formed the laundry workshop but also included a number of office rooms. It is irregular in plan and measures approximately 19m x 25m maximum. It was constructed after building 3 at which time a large opening supported by a steel lintel was created between the two structures. The building is comprised of five blocks, one of which is an extension to the north-east corner and another which forms the west side of the structure. This west block has a pitched roof with a gable at its north-west corner. The other three blocks are parallel to one another aligned long axis west-east. Of these, the north most block has a timber frame pitched roof clad in corrugated iron fitted with several roof lights, whereas the central and southern block have saw tooth roofs formed from steel trusses with slated ventilation on the north face. A low outshut at the south-east corner of the southern block has a catslide roof.
- 4.4.13 The north-east corner block walls and roof are constructed of a variety of materials. The east wall is constructed of brick laid in English bond, the lower wall is rendered in concrete and the north end of the wall is built of concrete blocks. The majority of the wall is clad in corrugated metal sheets, probably iron. Likewise, the pitched roof and south wall are constructed of corrugated metal sheets, although their appearance suggests they are more recent than the east wall sheets and may be steel rather than iron.
- 4.4.14 The central and southern block external walls are concrete block construction. Openings in the south wall of these two blocks comprise a two light casement window (within the low level outshut), a glazed panel door with single light window above and two large openings each fitted with sliding double doors to either side of the junction between the blocks. It was not possible to view the south facing elevation of the building.
- 4.4.15 The internal wall between the north and central block is constructed of brick with three window openings and large opening at the east end. The steel truss roof structure of the central and southern blocks is visible within the building supported on steel I-beam posts. These posts form the division between the two blocks. The central block forms a single space whereas the southern block is internally subdivided to form at least three rooms, although there may be further subdivisions, not visible. The south-west room's north wall is constructed of concrete blocks and has a large three light window overlooking the workshop. The two rooms in the centre and west end of the block are constructed from timber partition walls. The west room has a window in the north side and door on the east. The south room was accessed from the north.
- 4.4.16 The exterior of the west block of the building is obscured by vegetation at low level. The gable end is clad in corrugated metal with a hatch at high level and there is a row of high level windows with a steel I-beam lintel in the west wall of the building. The pitched roof of this block is clad in corrugated metal. The south wall of the building has two window openings. Internally the west and north block are contiguous and form a single space. The west wall of the west block is constructed of brick and has a large opening and what may be either a window or hatch opening into the central block, a door opening into the south block and high level window. It was not possible to enter the interior of the structure so the exact form of these openings remains unclear.

Building 5

- 4.4.17 Building 5 (**Plates 20-23**) is located at the north-west corner of the Site, west of building 3. It is a two storey structure with hipped roof that fronts onto The Hollow and has single storey outshuts on the west and south sides, the former of which has been partially demolished. The main block measures 10m x 5m in plan, the south outshut 1m x 6m and



west outshut 3.5m x 1.5m (all approximate values). The exterior walls of the building are comprised of brick laid in stretcher bond at low level and cobb above. This is the same construction method and materials as building 1 which suggests they may be contemporary. The north (front) elevation has a central door with two windows at ground floor and two at first floor creating a symmetrical appearance. The western ground floor window is a timber framed sash window with stone sill. The upper sash is incomplete but the lower sash has eight panes. The eastern ground floor window is a four light timber frame type. The door and first floor windows are boarded so their form is unknown.

- 4.4.18 The west wall of the building is blind and partially obscured by vegetation. The south wall is not painted whereas the rest of the building exterior is painted white. It is obscured at ground level but a single storey corrugated metal outshut and timber framed 8-up, 8-down sash window are visible. At first floor there are two blocked window openings; one rendered over, the other covered with a corrugated metal sheet. The rear entrance into the building, fitted with a four-panel door, is located on the west side of the outshut. The outshut has two windows in its south wall, one boarded over, the other a four-light casement. It forms a corridor that provides access into building 3 to the east and two ground floor rooms of building 5 to the north.
- 4.4.19 Internally, Building 5 has two ground floor rooms, a corridor within the south outshut and staircase within the eastern one. The north wall of the eastern outshut has been demolished and access to the road is blocked by building debris. Presumably this corridor included stair access to the first floor. The ground floor room has a chimney breast with brick fireplace at each end. The west end has cupboards fitted in the recess formed by the chimney breast and a plainly moulded skirting. It appears the present brick fireplace has been inserted into a wider opening. The east end has vertical dado panelling and skirting and a timber framed corner cupboard on the wall in the north-east corner.

Building 6

- 4.4.20 Building 6 (**Plates 24-25**) is located at the south-east corner of the Site and measures approximately 8.20m by 7m. It used to be a garage and borders the west side of the High Street. The building is single storey with a pitched roof, rectangular in plan. The walls are constructed of brick laid in stretcher bond. The roof is clad in corrugated metal sheets. The east wall that faces the High Street is blind. The north side of the building contains a set of concertina panel double doors for vehicle access. The west wall of the building is brick, partly rendered. It has a door and two light timber framed window. The north light has nine panes whereas the south light is boarded over. The south wall of the building was obscured from view due to its proximity to the adjacent building south.

Building 7

- 4.4.21 Building 7 (**Plate 26**) is located on the south side of the Site between buildings 4 and 6. It is a single storey lean-to that abuts the building directly south of it. It measures approximately 1.50m by 2.70m and was probably used as a storage shed. The east, west and north walls are concrete block construction, whereas the south wall is the brick wall of the adjacent structure.



5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the site archive. Details of individual excavated contexts and features are retained in the site archive.

5.1.2 A watching brief during monitoring of ground works was undertaken during the initial clearance of the Site. The construction of the footings of the new proposed buildings (Block A and B) were also monitored (**Figures 2 and 3**). The initial clearance showed that made-ground and disturbed deposits extended to a depth of at least 1m to 0.40m and, accordingly, previous activity within the Site is likely to have heavily impacted impacting on any surviving archaeological remains.

5.1.3 Block A

5.1.4 The two arrays of footings revealed slightly different stratigraphic sequences. The entire 1.0m depth of the Block 'A' foundations revealed a heavily mixed deposit of pale brown silty loam (**Context 3**) c. 60% of which consisted of weathered chalk and flint gravel mixed with fragments of brick, concrete, steel, plastic and timber interspersed with localised lenses of very dark greyish brown silty loam topsoil.

5.1.5 The deposit lay directly over a compacted flint and chalk gravel (**4**) that extended across the whole of the Site and formed the edges of all deeper excavations. Cut into the top of the natural gravel (**4**) were three features or structures.

5.1.6 Feature **2** was a 2.0m wide x 1.5m deep amorphous modern pit close to the northwest corner, filled with a single heterogeneous deposit of pale brown silty loam essentially identical to the made ground deposit (**3**) and also containing fragments of modern brick, timber and plastic.

5.1.7 Feature (**5**) was a modern brick-lined cistern/cess pit at the southern end of Block 'A', approximately 2m x 2m in plan, formed of hand-made stock bricks in a sand/lime mortar. This structure appeared to lie under the foundations of the adjoining building to the south of the site and was left *in-situ* beneath a re-enforced concrete foundation.

5.1.8 Feature (**1**) was less easily categorised: The feature comprised of a steep-sided columnar shaft under the east side of Block 'A' close to its southern end, the upper profile of which had been removed in the recent past and bridged over with re-enforced concrete. The feature appeared to be approximately 3m in diameter and at least 3m deep, with near-vertical sides that flared out slightly at the top. The feature was filled with a single homogenous deposit of very dark greyish brown/black silt that contained small quantities of flint pebbles and chalk flecks.

5.1.9 No modern materials or any form of cultural material was observed within it and the initial rapid environmental scan of a bulk sample found no potential for a full assessment of the sample. The lower profile of this feature, c. 1m below ground level, was left *in-situ* beneath a bridge of reinforced concrete.

5.1.10 Block B

5.1.11 Block 'B' revealed a less disturbed sequence comprising a 0.40m thick, very dark greyish brown silty loam 'A' horizon topsoil (**6**) containing occasional chalk flecks, that extended across the western 5m of Block 'B' with an eastern limit corresponding roughly with Feature **10** – (*see below*).



- 5.1.12 East of Feature **10**, a mixed deposit of pale brown silty loam (**11**) was observed, containing the same mix of modern building materials as Deposit **3** in Block 'A', but without a clear boundary or stratigraphic relationship visible. Layers **6** and **11** sealed two features or structures:
- 5.1.13 Feature **10** was a modern brick-lined cess-pit or cistern formed of wire-cut bricks in a sand/lime mortar, approximately 3m x 3m, set within a vertical-sided shaft cut from the base of Layers **6** and **11**. The western edge of Feature **10** corresponded with the eastern edge of Layer **6**.
- 5.1.14 Feature **12** was a broad, shallow 'V'-shaped depression at the northeast corner of Block 'B', at least 4m in diameter and 0.5m deep. This feature was filled with a very dark greyish brown silt similar to that contained within Feature **1** in Block 'A'. No cultural materials were observed within it and its full extent lay outside the limits of the excavations.
- 5.1.15 Layers **6** and **11** sealed, and Features **10** and **12** cut into, an evenly stratified sequence of alluvial gravels that in turn lay on chalk, that extended across the whole of the excavated area. This comprised a 300mm thick upper layer of fine flint gravel and chalk pea grit in a pale brown chalky matrix (**7**), lying c. 0.40m below ground level; over a lower, 0.70m thick deposit of laminated, well-sorted and compact silty gravels, generally dark greyish brown in colour but incorporating fine laminae of brightly coloured mineralised silts (**8**); and finally, off-white chalk mixed with flint gravel (**9**), exposed along the north side of the excavations, the upper surface of which declined to the west and south.

6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No archaeological material was recovered during the course of the watching brief.
- 6.1.2 One initial environmental sample was taken from the fill of Feature **1**, although an initial rapid scan indicated no potential for further work.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 No evidence was found for significant archaeological features or finds. The absence of residual topsoil or subsoils, suggests that most of the site has been comprehensively disturbed/truncated to a depth of at least 0.60m by construction and operation of the brewery and laundry. That disturbance is likely to have destroyed all pre-modern archaeological remains that might have present.
- 7.1.2 The three features that have survived – Features **2**, **5** and **10** - are all cess pits or cisterns of modern date. Natural soils appear to survive only at the western end of the site. Here, the thick, dark-coloured, single deposit of humic topsoil (**6**) is characteristic of chalk stream margins where channel migration has removed the 'B' horizon subsoil and recurrent inundation has promoted the development of a thick humic mulch. The underlying gravels **7** and **8** display the sorting, lamination and mineralisation also characteristic of chalk stream bed formations and are likely to be of early Holocene date.
- 7.1.3 Features **1** and **12** are less easily categorised, but appear to be natural springs – *i.e.* the exit features from which groundwater issues from the chalk aquifer.
- 7.1.4 Feature **1** displays the same flared columnar profile and water-lain silt fill of the hot springs in central Bath, and it is possible that Feature **12** is the western edge of a similar feature or a palaeo-channel associated with it. All chalk streams are spring-fed and all



have springs issuing at points along their beds determined by the morphology of the underlying and surrounding chalk.

- 7.1.5 The limited extent of the excavations and the difficulties attending archaeological observation within a deep narrow footings, necessarily limited the significance of the observations made. Nonetheless, whilst there is, admittedly, no evidence of Mesolithic activity here, and the upper horizons of the site have been largely destroyed by 19th and 20th century activity, the results demonstrate that conditions conducive to the formation and preservation of prehistoric cultural and environmental remains can occur at depth within chalk stream beds and valley floors.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The project archive will be held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire. In due course the archive will be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum under Project Code **104590**.

- 8.1.2 The complete site archive, which includes paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the receiving museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

- 8.1.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- *1 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics*

- 8.1.4 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

- 8.1.5 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving. On completion of the fieldwork, the site archive will be prepared in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990 and SMA 1995). The archive will include all artefacts and records collected and produced in the course of the work. It will be indexed, catalogued and internally consistent.

8.2 Discard policy

- 8.2.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

- 8.2.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002)



8.3 Copyright

- 8.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.

8.4 Security Copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records has been prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 REFERENCES

- Archaeology Data Service (ADS), 2013. *Caring for digital data in archaeology: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice*.
- Brown, D, H., 2011. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (rev edition)*. Archaeological Archives Forum.
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- Walker, K., 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*. UKIC Archaeology Section.

Other sources:

BBC 'Domesday Reloaded, 2014, GB-404000-144000. 1986 Shrewton Steam Laundry'
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/domesday/dblock/GB-404000-144000/page/11> Page
accessed 22/07/2014



10 APPENDIX 1: OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS ID: wessexar1-207636

Project details

Project name	Shrewton Steam Laundry, Shrewton, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Rattue and Griffiths Ltd, to carry out an archaeological watching brief and historic building recording during the demolition of structures on site and initial groundworks. An initial photographic survey was undertaken in June 2014 in advance of groundworks and the subsequent watching brief was carried out in September 2014 during the excavation of foundations. There appeared to be a high level of disturbance from previous development. No significant archaeological features or material were identified during the watching brief, although a number of modern cess pits/cisterns were noted, together with evidence for a number of natural features, which appear to be associated with springs.
Project dates	Start: 02-06-2014 End: 26-09-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	104590 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	CISTERNS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY SHREWTON Shrewton Steam Laundry
Postcode	SP3 4JX
Study area	0.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 06970 44436 51.198579205 -1.90023322593 51 11 54 N 001 54 00 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 84.00m Max: 85.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wiltshire County Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Manning
Project supervisor	R Kennedy



Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Rattue and Griffiths Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", " Notebook - Excavation", " Research", " General Notes", "Photograph", " Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Shrewton Steam Laundry, High Street, Shrewton, Wiltshire: Archaeological Watching Brief and Historic Building Record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thomber, R., Heaton, M., and Kennedy, R
Other bibliographic details	104590.03
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Standard watching brief illustrated watching brief report, soft cover and approx. 25 pages

Entered by	Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	30 March 2015



- Site boundary
- Existing building

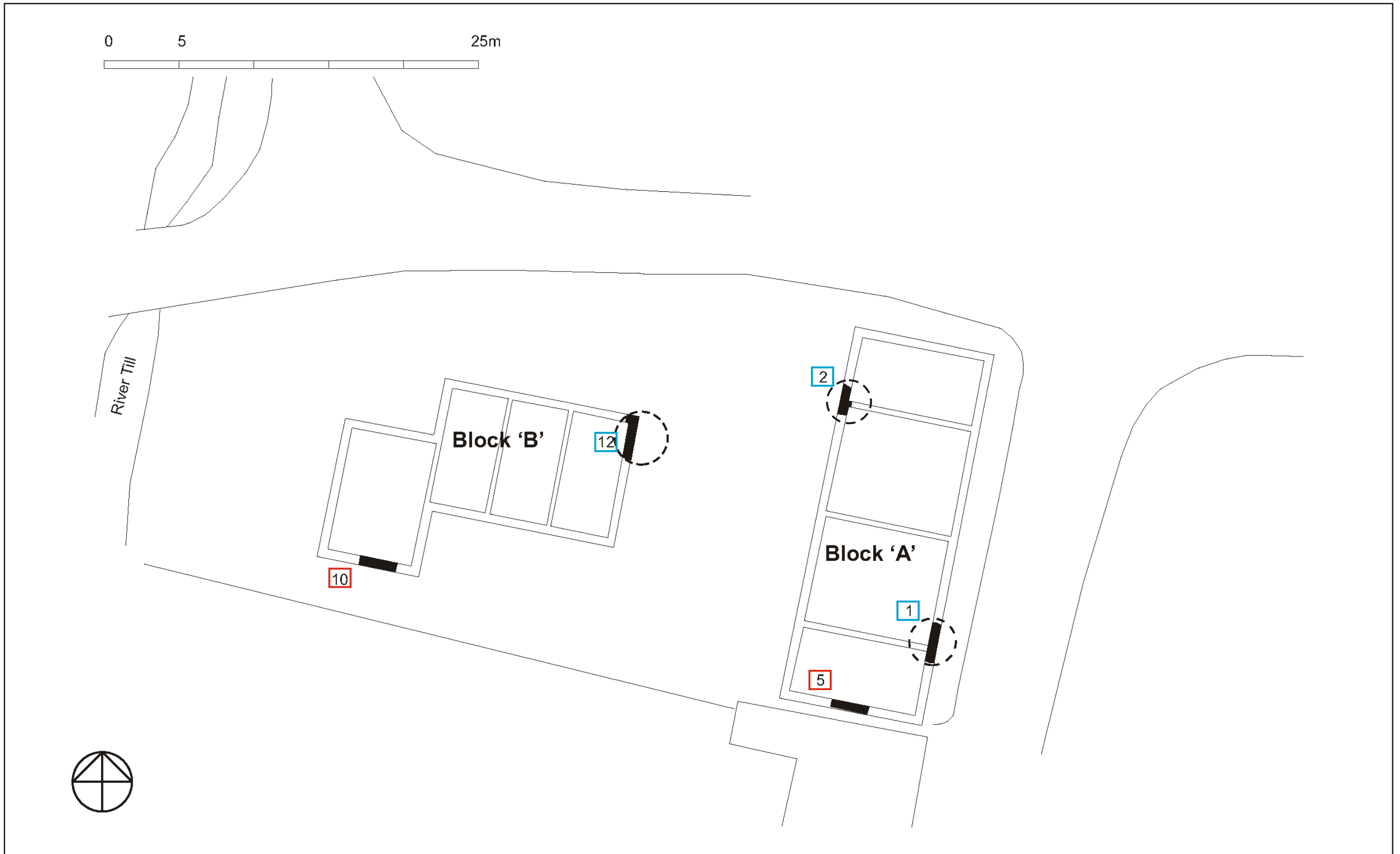


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Site location showing existing buildings over proposed development

Figure 1



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- Pit
- Sinkhole

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Location of features showing proposed development

Figure 2



F. [1] viewed from the southwest



F. [2] viewed from the southeast



General view of the northeast corner of Block 'A', viewed from the south. The dark patch in front of the ranging rod is residual topsoil



F. [5] viewed from the northwest



General stratigraphic sequence exposed in Block 'B'



F. [12] viewed from the south. Note steeply inclined profile exposed behind the ranging rod at far end of the trench



Plate 1: Building 1 east elevation



Plate 2: Building 1 east end of the north elevation


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Plate 3: Building 1 north elevation and adjacent structures Buildings 2 and 3



Plate 4: Building 2 north elevation


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Plate 5: Building 2 south elevation partly obscured by Building 4 in left foreground



Plate 6: Building 2 south-east corner entrance


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Plate 7: Building 2 interior viewed from the south-east



Plate 8: Building 3 north elevation viewed from the north-west


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Plate 9: Building 3 interior viewed from the west



Plate 10: Building 3 interior north wall. Brackets for laundry machinery are still *in-situ*


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Plate 11: Building 3 north-west corner of the interior with laundry drive shaft and wheels still *in-situ*



Plate 12: Building 4 south end of the east elevation


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Plate 13: Building 4 north-east block. Building 2 is in the background



Plate 14: Building 4 east elevation of the north-east corner block


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Plate 15: Building 4 west elevation. Building 3 is to the left



Plate 16: Building 4 interior of the north block viewed from the north-west


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Plate 17: Building 4 interior of the west block viewed from the north



Plate 18: Building 4 interior of the south block viewed from the east


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Plate 19: Building 4 interior of the central block viewed from the south-east



Plate 20: Building 5 north elevation


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Plate 21: Building 5 viewed from the south-west



Plate 22: Building 5 ground floor west room, viewed from the south-east


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Plate 23: Building 5 ground floor east room, viewed from the south-west



Plate 24: Building 6 viewed from the north-east



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Plate 25: Building 6 viewed from the north-west



Plate 26: Building 7 north elevation

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